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JOHN MITCHELL, JR., - EDITOR.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903

THE Negro is increasing in wealth, influence and numbers.

Colored people should support race enterprises and read race journals.

We return thanks to Senator JOHN W. DANIEL for packages of garden seeds.

Poor Negro! He is being butchered in the yard of his enemies and slaughtered in the house of his friends.

We shall give our opinion of the inside history of the BOOKER T. WASHINGTON luncheon at the White House next week.

The colored people are going to win out. They are in more danger from their traitorous selves than they are from their attacking enemies.

Colored men, the outlook is bright, despite the ominous mutterings of our enemies. They are making inroads no doubt on our flanks, but the right of the line and centre have gone so far ahead along the road of progress that the success of the Negro-haters is only temporary and can have no material effect on the permanent result of the engagement.

CHAMPAIGN County, Ohio, has paid \$5000, and \$500 interest for the lynching of CLICK MITCHELL. The money was given to the heirs of the unfortunate colored man. This result was attained under the Ohio Anti-Lynching Law which was introduced and forced through the Ohio legislature by the persistent efforts of Hon. H. C. SMITH, editor of the CLEVELAND O. GAZETTE. Mr. SMITH needs to be congratulated and so does the Buck-eye State of Ohio.

EDITOR H. T. JOHNSON of the Philadelphia, Pa., CHRISTIAN RECORDER was awarded \$500.00 in a suit against the Pullman Sleeping Car Co., for refusing to sell him a meal on one of their dining cars between Richmond and Washington. Editor JOHNSON seems to have the right kind of "sand in his craw." He can get his meals served on time hereafter.

AN UNWARRANTED ATTACK.

The attack made on the Ebenezer Baptist Church by way of its pastor and Deacon Board through the columns of the Richmond, Va., NEWS-LEADER of last Monday by that resident of Raleigh, North Carolina, and his corp of fann-makers was a most disgraceful proceeding.

The official letter of the Deacon Board, signed by Mr. W. P. Epps, Church Clerk, was published verbatim in the columns of a daily newspaper by the very people who had condemned

the PLANET for publishing the public letter of Rev. W. T. JOHNSON, B. D. These people seem never to tire of abusing people who do not agree with them. The colored people of this community desire peace and are weary of the intestinal broils. The time has come for us to relegate these mischievous forces to the rear. The race is now confronted with great questions and it will take the combined energies of us all to win out.

This influential northern society is being placed in a most unfavorable light before this community by its short-sighted partisans. An explanation was published in the NEWS-LEADER of last Tuesday that did not explain, but on the contrary tended to aggravate what had already been said. The Deacon Board of the Ebenezer Baptist Church is composed of as conservative a body of Christians as are to be found in any part of this state.

Rev. W. H. STOKES, whom these people essayed to criticize is one of the most brilliant, God-fearing, "minding his own business" divines to be found anywhere in this country. As a pulpit orator, he has few equals. His character is above reproach and his courteous, Christian bearing has marked him as a divine of remarkable qualities. Why should they want to go into the public press and attack him, simply because he disagreed with them on a matter of minor importance?

And they attacked Rev. SCOTT C. BURRELL, the General Secretary of the colored Y. M. C. A., a Christian gentleman, so mild in his temperament and courteous in his disposition that a two-year-old child will instinctively approach him without hesitation. They misrepresented him. It is possible that these alleged Christians' venom has no limits?

Rev. BURRELL's record is known of all men. He is one of the most influential Christian workers among all classes in this city to-day. And yet he was not spared by the leaders of a "Bible Conference." It seems to us that these leaders of this Bible Conference need to read that good Book and profit by its instructions even more so than these people whom they are inviting to attend the meetings. Of course this brother from North Carolina sells Bibles and this awakening of interest in the reading of them may serve a two-fold purpose.

These people are never so happy as when they are engaged in trying to break some colored man down. Rev. R. V. PEYTON, that remarkable pastor of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church was similarly treated, despite the fact that he had made a record in his present field of labor that is marvellous.

They attacked that superb Christian leader, Rev. Dr. W. F. GRAHAM and they direct their vitriolic weapons upon the Ebenezer Baptist Church, its Deacon Board and its pastor, threatening them through the columns of the white daily press. Well, they are in the wrong stream for their own safety and when Ebenezer is attacked, it rallies as one man. Let us have peace!

HIS COLORED FRIEND.

THE Richmond, Va., TIMES-DISPATCH in its issue of February 28th, pays the following tribute to the "old issue" Negro:

"Senator Tillman has on his plantation in South Carolina a Negro man named Joe Gibson, who has lived with him for thirty years. Joe has charge of the premises, carries the keys and takes care of everything in Mr. Tillman's absence. In speaking of this man the other day, the Senator said: 'I do not know whether I belong to Joe, or Joe belongs to me. Anyhow, we have been together for thirty years, and we have agreed to live together until one or both of us die, and when I go away, if I go first, I know he will shed as sincere a tear as anybody. I would die to protect him from injustice or wrong.'

"This is one of the old time Negro gentlemen of whom we have often spoken. They are an honor to their race, and to the 'ole Miss' who trained them. White men are proud and fortunate to have such Negro friends. The pity is that the dear old gentlemen are fast dying out."

There is one important thing which Senator TILLMAN failed to state in his references and that is the amount of salary he was paying this faithful servant of ante-bellum days. As he doesn't belong to JOE, we presume that he thinks that JOE belongs to him.

But the white labor unions are on the field of action now and they are successfully demanding the discharge of these old-time Negroes and the installation of the new-time white men in their places. This has constituted the cause of some of the bitterest contests ever known in this section. To be plain, it is this old-time Negro element that makes the precipitation of a race war impossible.

There are white men who will risk almost their lives to help and protect certain colored people for whom they have formed an attachment and there are colored people who will do the same thing for certain white people, whom they respect, esteem and love.

A singular case of this appreciation occurred in this city at the Chancery Court, then presided over by the late Judge J. C. LAMB. Mr. JOHN M. SHEPHERD was the janitor and no colored man has ever been appreciated by his white friends more than he. The white men's unions demanded his discharge and insisted upon a white man being appointed to his position. Judge LAMB refused positively to do it.

Mr. SHEPHERD retained the position up to the time of Judge LAMB's retirement and death. But "another king arose, who knew not Joseph." The clamor for SHEPHERD's place continued and Judge LAMB's successor removed SHEPHERD and appointed a white man in his place. It was but a few weeks later that the Angel of Death hovered over SHEPHERD's household, the dread

summons came and the spirit went to the other world where no doubt, he and his white judicial friend are basking in the smiles of the Almighty.

If the rising generation of colored people could be made to see and understand, could be made to take a course of practical instruction in that Chesterfieldian system of ante-bellum Virginia politeness, we sometimes think that our paths would lay through more pleasant places and our friendships formed with white men would last up to the grave.

MR. THOMAS NELSON PAGE'S DELIVERANCES.

MR. THOMAS NELSON PAGE of Virginia has contributed a most interesting article to COLLIER'S WEEKLY on "The New Aspect of the Negro Question." It contains statements which it would be well for every colored man in the country to consider. By degrees, every thoughtful citizen will arrive at a conclusion concerning President ROOSEVELT's policy, which will be very much akin to arousing a drowsy man from a sound sleep.

It will no doubt be a startling revelation to some, who had been too quick to reach conclusions. Inasmuch as President ROOSEVELT in a recent letter, addressed to Mr. CLARK HOWELL, editor of the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, names Mr. THOMAS NELSON PAGE as a referee in the matter of appointments in the South, his remarks therefore will have a peculiar significance.

MR. PAGE says: The Negro question has recently and somewhat unexpectedly appeared again at the South. After holding the stage for over thirty years, it has for the last five or six years seemed almost "good as settled," and the South has congratulated herself that this settlement was for the peace and well-being of all classes of her people.

The colored people, under wise counsel, had formerly prevailed, was applying its energies to building itself up industrially. The white race freed from the incubus that had weighed it down so long, had immediately begun to divide on economic questions. With this appeared to have passed the chief cause of misunderstanding between the two sections of the country—the North and the South. The division was not enough to break the solid South; but it was quite enough to contribute to the election of a Republican President and Vice-President.

To illustrate: Fifteen years ago, the leading social club of Virginia, the Westmoreland Club of Richmond, had not a Republican in it. Two years ago the majority of the members of that club voted for McKinley and Roosevelt.

This is an adroit way to state an embarrassing question. If the division was not enough to break the solid South, when can it be hoped to exercise such a potent influence? The statement that the majority of the members of WESTMORELAND CLUB supported McKinley is of small consequence. It was not much more than "a drop in the bucket." The members of this club would have supported any other man, provided the money question was an issue as was the case during the McKinley campaign. The success of the BRYAN free silver policy meant the ruin of the members of the club as well as the financial destruction of the club itself.

Still these people's influence not only failed to make any perceptible change in the vote in VIRGINIA, but had no appreciable effect upon the vote of even the city of Richmond, where the greatest amount of capital is invested.

He continues: When, in the Wilmington riot, Northern men marched shoulder to shoulder with Southern men, and when the Mississippi Constitution passed the Supreme Court of the United States, the South considered that the Negro question was at rest, and for the first time since the war felt free to divide on other lines of public policy.

Vain hope this! It was murder in both cases. One was the murder of citizens; the other, the butchery of the law. No such settlements can last. God has decreed otherwise.

And again: Such was the state of the case when McKinley and Roosevelt were elected. Mr. McKinley, by his extraordinary tact, won the good-will of the Southern people. His successor fell heir to this good-will, in addition to a large amount of popularity quite personal to himself. He was one-half Southern, his broad career had been one to appeal peculiarly to the imagination of the South; his character commanded admiration; his brief but honorable military career established him further in her esteem. In his command, for the first time since the war, a Southerner found that to be a Southerner did not operate against the chance for military preferment. It is probable that there was not a more popular man in the South than Mr. Roosevelt when he succeeded to the Presidency. His first Southern appointments were in places where Democrats who had supported McKinley, and added to his prestige.

MR. PAGE says further: This was but a year and a half ago. Within this brief time conditions appear to have changed. The Negroes throughout the country are in a state of upheaval. The popularity of the President with the people of the South has suffered a sudden eclipse. The deepest feeling is beginning to be stirred.

It is claimed by some that this change is due to the appointment of Negroes to office. But in the judgment of those better informed, this does not account for the present ferment. President McKinley filled over thirty places with Negroes, among them such important offices as the collector of the ports of Wilmington and Beaufort, North Carolina, and St. Augustine, the collector of customs at Savannah, Atlanta, and Georgetown Ga.; and the postmaster of Athens and Darien, Georgia; Beaufort and Florence, South Carolina; Free Bluff, Arkansas; and others—all without causing a fraction of the excitement that has arisen of late, while only

four original appointments of Negroes to office in the South have been made during the present Administration. And but one of these has met with strenuous opposition. On the other hand, President ROOSEVELT has, perhaps, appointed more men to office from among the conservative whites of the South than all the other Republican Presidents put together.

It is plain, therefore, that the reason for the present ferment must lie deeper than the mere appointment to office of Negroes. The true reason is that these appointments have been taken at the South as evidences of an attitude on the part of the President toward the race question, which the South reprobates far more than the election of however many Negroes for office.

And again:

The first of these causes was undoubtedly what is now known as "the Booker T. Washington incident." To make this understood it is necessary to speak plainly. Conditions at the South have changed within ten years. The old relation between the races has changed. Those who have made that relation one of kindness and affection are passing away. The races are wider apart to-day than they have ever been. It is, in the main, only those who knew the old relation that retain the old feeling. The new Negro, when he gets an education, makes that relation one of antagonism. The question in which the Negro is concerned becomes now a race question. The Negroes will not have it otherwise, and the whites must act accordingly. The most passionate aspiration of the new Negro is for social equality.

MR. PAGE errs sadly in this. Social equality is a night-mare that has no existence in fact. No man can cross the threshold of another man's door without an invitation so to do. When he extends the invitation, he should have no cause to complain, because he accepts the courtesy extended. In referring to the "illy white movement" in the South, MR. PAGE says:

This, however, passed, and might have passed completely, but for another action which appeared to point in the same direction.

For years, throughout the South, there has been the growing hope that the Negro might be excluded from politics, and that another party might arise to which the whites might turn without first having to give up the association that affiliation with the Negro party in the South has for the most part signified. It was generally held that this would mean the removal of the most debasing element of politics; the chief cause of misunderstanding between the North and the South; the relief from the thralldom incident to the election of only one party, to place herself in harmony with the rest of the country. This movement was advancing rapidly when the Administration intervened. Men who had no other party lines, I have without hesitation, gone to the opposite party, and you are, of course, aware that I have repeatedly done this in your own State of Georgia. I certainly cannot create more color as a bar to holding office, any more than I could so treat a colored man as a bar to holding office, in other respects, the applicant or incumbent is a worthy and well-behaved American citizen. Just as little will I treat it as conferring a right to hold office.

The above is a straight-forward statement and yet, from a party standpoint, it is open to criticism. Under its provisions, he might say that even where a colored Republican was qualified to hold a Federal position, that because a white Democrat was better qualified that he will give the position to the white Democrat, or his ruling might apply with equal force in eliminating a white Republican.

Down here, the Democrats will appoint a white man to office over a highly educated, respectable, property-owning colored man, even though the white man is ignorant, disreputable and doesn't own the bed in which he sleeps. In plain language, MR. ROOSEVELT tells Mr. HOWELL that he will give the Southern Negro haters everything he can give them without violating his oath of office, and even with this assurance, they are still howling.

The most significant portion of the entire letter is contained in the following assertion:

"I ask you to judge not by what I say, but by what during the last seventeen months I have actually done."

We know what he has said, but what has he done? We would not be willing to believe that Mr. ROOSEVELT wrote those words, were it not for the fact that they appear over his own signature and stand uncontradicted. They may be suited to a politician, but are entirely out of place for use by the President of the United States.

Why should he not be judged by what he has said and done rather than by what he has done? Should not his actions square with his words and his words square with his actions? If not, why not?

President ROOSEVELT answers the question himself and here is what he says:

"In South Carolina I have appointed a white postmaster to succeed a colored postmaster. Again, in South Carolina, I have nominated a colored man to fill a vacancy in the position of collector of the port of Charleston, just as in Georgia, I have reappointed the colored man who is now serving as collector of the port of Savannah. Both are fit men. Why the appointment of one should cause any more excitement than the other I am wholly at a loss to imagine. As I am writing to you of Keen and trained intelligence, I need hardly say that to connect either of these appointments or any or all of my other appointments or any actions in upholding the law at Indianapolis with such questions as 'social equality' and 'Negro domination' is as absurd as to connect them with the nebular hypothesis or the theory of atoms."

"I have consulted freely with your own Senators and Congressmen as to the character and capacity of any appointee in Georgia concerning whom there was question."

"My party advisers in the State have been Maj. HANSON, of Macon, Mr. Walter Johnson, of Atlanta—both of them ex-Confederate soldiers—and Mr. Harry Stillwell Edwards, also of Macon. Am I not right in saying that the Federal office-holders whom I have appointed are not to your State as at a body, men and women, of a high order of efficiency and integrity? Incidentally I may

IS THE PRESIDENT WEAKENING?

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT has written a letter to Mr. CLARK HOWELL, editor of the ATLANTA, GEORGIA, CONSTITUTION, in which he makes statements, which will put the conservative citizen of color to thinking. We confess that we do not like the letter. It seems to show that he feels keenly the criticisms to which he has been subjected and he unconsciously places himself in the attitude of arguing that he has done exactly what the southern Negro-haters wanted him to do, so far as he could without violating his oath of office.

It seems that the colored and white people of the south have misunderstood the President; the one admiring him because they presumed that they had another President ULYSSES S. GRANT in the White House and the other condemning him for the same reason. Both were mistaken in their conclusions.

It seems that President ROOSEVELT had begun a policy that was and is revolutionizing southern appointments and which will ultimately result in virtually excluding colored men from all political offices in the southland. In other words, the offices held by them will be so few in number as to practically result in their total elimination.

That this is true is proven by the assertions of his own Secretary of War and certified by himself over his own signature in his letter to Mr. HOWELL. It is evident to our mind that the colored vote in the North is the only factor which prevents a step even more radical than the one now marked out by the Chief Executive of the nation. In the hue and cry over the Indiana, Miss., Post Office affair and the CRUM appointment, the dust raised has blinded the average colored brother, preceded as it was by the BOOKER T. WASHINGTON dinner at the White House.

But what does MR. ROOSEVELT say? Here it is:

"In making appointments I have sought to consider the feelings of the people of each territory so far as I could consistently do so without sacrificing principle."

According to this theory, where will the colored brother land? It looks to us that it will be upon his head instead of upon his feet.

And again:

"The prime tests I have applied have been those of character, fitness, and ability, and when I have been dissatisfied with what has been ordered within my own party lines, I have without hesitation, gone to the opposite party, and you are, of course, aware that I have repeatedly done this in your own State of Georgia. I certainly cannot create more color as a bar to holding office, any more than I could so treat a colored man as a bar to holding office, in other respects, the applicant or incumbent is a worthy and well-behaved American citizen. Just as little will I treat it as conferring a right to hold office."

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mention that a large percentage of the incumbents of Federal offices in Georgia under me are, as I understand it, of your own political faith. This is true of your own State; and by applying to Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, of Virginia; to Gen. Basil Duke, of Kentucky; to Mr. George Crawford, of Tennessee; to Mr. John McIlhenny, of Louisiana; to Judge Jones, of Mississippi; and to Mr. Edgar S. Wilson, of Missouri, all of them Democrats and all of them men of the highest standing in their respective communities, you will find that what I have done in Georgia stands not as the exception, but as the rule for what I have done throughout the South.

"I may add that the proportion of colored men among the new appointees is only about one in a hundred."

It seems that his referees in the southland have been Democrats and his appointees have been Democrats. There is no one referee to which he has made reference and that one is Prof. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, the South's colored idol. It seems that it is to him that he looks for guidance in the matter of the few Negro appointments which he must make in order not to be amenable to the charge of drawing the color-line.

President ROOSEVELT continues:

"In view of all these facts, I have been surprised and somewhat pained at what seem to me to be the incomprehensible outcry in the South about my actions—an outcry apparently started in New York for reasons wholly unconnected with the question nominally at issue. I am concerned at the attitude thus taken by so many of the Southern people; but I am not in the least angry; and still less will this attitude have the effect of making me swerve one hair's breadth, to one side or the other, from the course I have marked out—the course I have consistently followed in the past and shall consistently follow in the future."

The above assertions have a kaleidoscope effect and may be seen from many viewpoints. How do the colored folks regard the outlook? Colored men who have been recognized in party affairs and held office will be recognized no longer. A new party is upon the scene of action and while the "illy white Republican movement" will not be recognized as such, the result will be the same and the large majority of office-holding Negroes will be sent to the rear.

This is in effect President ROOSEVELT's declaration, made over his own signature. Again, we ask the colored people to compile this with Secretary ROOR's candid assertions that "In a short time, the white man will succeed in excluding the black man from all offices in the southern states" and you have a solution of the puzzle.

We had hoped that we were mistaken in a conclusion which we have entertained for some time, but if we are to do as the President tells the southern white men to do, judge him by what he does rather than by what he says, who can doubt but what we have explained the solution to the seeming problem?

Well, it will be a bitter awakening to some of the colored brethren down here, but there is some satisfaction in knowing that God reigns and the colored vote in the doubtful states of the "Northland" still lives.

BRYAN WON'T LEAD REVOLT

Ridicules the Idea of Gold Democrats Capturing National Convention.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 4.—William J. Bryan, in an interview last evening, denied that he will lead a revolt from the Democratic party in case the Gold Democrats capture the national convention, as was reported yesterday from New York. He said he would bolt the convention and lead an independent movement.

Mr. Bryan said that not only had he not made any such statement, but that the contemplated action was improbable, and he did not discuss probabilities. "Never will you find the Gold Democrats capturing any Democratic convention of national importance. The very idea of it is absurd."

600 Vacancies at Annapolis.

Washington, March 3.—Secretary Moody has discovered that as a result of new legislation, allowing for the retirement of the outgoing class at Annapolis, there will be 600 vacancies at the Naval Academy. It is manifestly impossible to provide at once accommodations for this number, and Captain Brownson, the superintendent, has been requested to state the extent of his resources for the coming year in the matter of accommodations. Meanwhile, Secretary Moody is working out a scheme whereby representatives in congress will be able to nominate a cadet each year, instead of two on alternate years.

Libelled General Davis.

Manila, March 3.—William Crozier, editor; Mr. Kenny, manager, and Mr. Green, a reporter of the American, have been arrested on the charge of libelling General Davis. When General Davis expressed his partial disapproval of the finding in the Major Glenn case the American published an editorial, charging General Davis with a desire to curry favor with the administration, in the hope of being selected to succeed General Miles in the command of the army. General Davis referred the article to Governor Taft.

Live Stock Markets.

East Liberty, Pa., March 3.—Cattle were strong; choice, \$5.35@5.50; heavy, \$5.15@5.30; good, \$4.80@5.10. Hogs were slow; prime heavy, \$7.45@7.50; mediums, \$7.35@7.40; heavy Yorkers, \$7.15@7.25; light Yorkers, \$6.85@7.00; fresh cows, choice, \$2.50@2.60. Sheep were steady; best wethers, \$4.00@4.10; culls and common, \$2.25@2.50; choice, \$3.50@3.60; lambs, \$3.80@3.90.

Live Stock Markets.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 3.—Cattle were strong; prime steers, \$5.25@5.50; heifers, \$5.00@5.25; cows, \$4.75@5.00; bulls, \$4.25@4.50; fresh cows, choice, \$2.50@2.60 per head. Veals steady; tops, \$3.85@4.00; common to good, \$4.50@4.75. Hogs were strong; dressed, \$7.00@7.25; mixed, \$7.15@7.30; Yorkers, \$7.25@7.40; pigs, \$6.75@6.85; roughs, \$6.40@6.70; stags, \$5.25@5.50. Sheep were strong; top mixed, \$4.50@4.75; culls, \$2.75@3.00; lambs, higher; tops, \$7.00@7.25; culls, \$4.50@4.90; yearlings, \$5.50@5.65.

Gangrene From a Lemon.

Lancaster, Pa., March 2.—Mrs. Catherine B. Larnish, 57 years old, died Saturday from a peculiar cause. Some weeks ago she was advised to place a slice of lemon on her corn. She used part of a lemon that was cut several days earlier, and the germs in the lemon caused gangrene. Her leg was amputated to save her life, but she failed to rally.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, February 26.

Rev. Dr. Harvey W. McKnight, for nearly 20 years president of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pa., has resigned.

Crazed by the death of his wife, Henry Lippert, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., jumped into the river and was drowned.

The Cooper-Wells Hosiery plant at St. Joseph, Mich., was destroyed by fire yesterday, throwing 400 employees out of work. Loss, \$235,000.